A Sequel to It.

He had a push cart full of "the latest and best" novels, says the New York Sun, and had just opened up on the corner of Third avenue and Twenty-seventh street when a young woman stopped and inquired:

"Have you a real good book?"

"I have, lady," he replied. "Here is the latest thing out and just what will please you. Let's see!"

"Is it real entertaining?"

"The entertainingest book published for a year, miss, as I'm willing to swear to. I was so interested in it that I sat up all night and never went to the bank next day. Ah! here it is: 'How She Won Him.' Tells you all about how a young woman of—of well about 24, miss, and the very picture of yourself, begging pardon, won a lovely husband that he was so rich he gravel roofed his stable with pearls and diamonds. It gives you an insigh into—"

"How much?" she interrupted, as she took out her purse.

"Fifty cents, miss, and as I was going to——"

"I'll take it."

She dropped him a half, took the book, and passed on, and the old fellow had a twinkle in his eyes as he looked after her and mutteered:

"She will be along again in three or four days, and then I'll sell her the sequel to it: 'How He Skipped Out After He Was Won.' Got to study human nature in these dull times."

The Heroism of a Child.

In the Bodlean Library at Oxford is the most touching record of heroes and self sacrifice on the part of a child.

The lower door of St. Leonard's Church, Bridgeworth, was left open, and two young boys, wandering in, were tempted to mount to the upper part, and scramble from beam to beam.

All at once a joist gave away. The beam on which they were standing became displaced. The elder had just time to grasp it when falling, while the younger slipping over his body, caught hold of his comrade's legs. In this fearful position the poor lads hung, crying vainly for help, for no one was near.

At length the boy clinging to the beam became exhausted. He could no longer support the double weight. He called out to the lad below that they were both done for.

"Could you save yourself if I were to loose you," replied the younger lad.

"I think I could," returned the elder.

"Then good-by, and God bless you!" said the little fellow, loosing his hold.

Another second and he was dashed to pieces on the stone floor below.

His companion clambered to a place of safety.—Chatterbox for March.

There is a Boy I Can Trust.

We once visited a public school. At recess a little fellow came up and spoke to the teacher: as he turned to go down the platform, the master said: "That is a boy I can trust! He never failed me." We followed him with our eye and looked at him when he took his seat after recess. He had a fine, open manly face. We thought a good deal about the masters remark. What a character had that boy earned. He had already got what would be worth more to him than a fortune. It would be a passport into the best store in the city, and, what is better, into the confidence and respect of the whole community. We wonder if the boys know how soon they are rated by other people. Every boy in the neighborhood is known, and opinions are formed of him; he has a character either favorable or unfavorable. A boy of whom the master can say, "I can trust him he never failed me," will never want employment.—Our Dumb Animals.

What keeps the Bicycler Upright

Let us suppose a 'cyclist mounted on his wheel and riding, say, toward the north. He finds himself beginning to tilt toward his right. He is now going not only north with the machine, but east also. He turns the wheel eastward. The point of support must of necessity travel in the plane of the wheel; hence it at once begins to go eastward, and, as it moves much faster than the rider tilts, it quickly gets under him, and the machine is again upright. To one standing at a distance in front or rear, the bottom of the wheel will be seen to move to the right and left, just as I moved the foot of the skeleton frame a moment ago.

I conclude, then, that the stability of the bicycle is due to turning the wheel to the right or left, whatever way the leaning is, and thus keeping the point of support under the rider, just as a boy keeps upright on his fingers a broomstick standing on its smallest end—Charles B. Warring, in The Popular Science Monthly.

"Proverbs" of Medicine.

People who are fond of taking medicine may gratify their taste and put money in their pockets at the same time. A homeopathic college pays persons to take drugs and keep a record of their effect. These drug-takers must be sound in health and not habitual users of tobacco, tea, coffee, or alcohol stimulants. For converting their stomachs into laboratories the "provers," as they are called, receive $5 a week.

Torture in Mexico.

Torture is probably not infrequent in Mexico today. It is known to have been used in some instances within comparatively recent years to extract details of suspected political crime. The Mexican method is the bow-string or cord drawn around the victim's neck, and slowly tightened until the sufferer is ready to tell the story. This is done in the dungeons with which Mexican prisons abound, and which are relics of the days of Spanish occupation. Mexicans would no doubt indignantly deny that torture is a part of their judicial procedure. But as reliable Americans state that they have seen the victims before and after the infliction, the denial amounts to very little. During the days of the Tudors, when the rack was in constant operation, its use was contrary to English law. So it is in the Spanish American countries where despots are a law unto themselves. The Middle Ages are not as much the past ages as they might be in a good part both of Europe and America, letting alone the barbarous regions of the world.

"Plon Plon's" Nickname.

Illustration American: Prince Napoleon was dull, he was incapable, he was a coward. Helpless, hopeless, he was the degenerate bearer of a great name. The public hurled great epithets at him. He returned from the Crimea to the Palis Royal to be received as Craint Plomb, (fears lead) which afterwards became Plon Plon. Not satisfied with tacking this nickname on him, the press tore his reputation to pieces, and so it was that when his engagement with the Princess Clothilde, daughtes of Victor Emmanuel, was announced, all Europe and America was shocked.

Purity of Sea Air.

Professor Roster, of Florence, has recently examined the air of the island of Elba, and come to the following important and practical conclusions: 1. The air of an island, even when of considerable side, contains fewer bacteria than the mainland. 2. When the wind is off the sea the number of bacteria is enormously decreased. 3 A comparatively narrow arm of the sea is sufficient to purify the air blowing over it. 4. Atmospheric bacteria increase in proportion to the velocity of the wind. 5. Rain is the most important factor in purifying air of its contained germs.

An Old Settler.

An English naturalist who put in two years in a boarding house spent the next five in tracing the bedbug back to his native lair. He found perfectly authentic information to prove that the insect existed and was full of business in the year 120 B. C. He was even found in the camps of the army and no war fleet was deemed fitted out without a liberal sprinkling.

The first Bank.

The Bank of England was established in 1693, and is older than any of the institutions of the class in any other of the great nations. It was not the first of the important financial houses, however. The Bank of Venice was created in 1101, that of Genoa in 1407, that of Hamburg in 1619 and that of Rotterdam in 1635. In 1803 the ank of France was established.

Butter From Cocoanuts.

Cocoanut butter is a new food stuff, which seems to have a useful future before it. According to a report by the British vice-consul at Berlin, the production of an edible fat from the marrow of the cocoanut has been carried on for the last two years by a firm at Mannheim, the process having been discovered three years before by Dr. Schlinck. Factories having the same object are about to be established at Paris and at Amsterdam. The nuts come from the Soute Sea islands and also from certain places on the African and South American coasts. The butter, which is sold at less than half the price of ordinary butter in London, contains from 60 to 70 per cent of fat and 23 to 25 per cent of organic matter. Its color is white; it is of an agreeable taste' is suitable for cooking purposes and is being purchased by the poor, who prefer it to margerine. Being free from acid, it digests with greater ease than dairy butter, and is preferable in other ways to the bad butter which too often finds its way to market. It is also a more attractive compound than the various preparations called margerine, some of which have such very questionable origin.

A Logical Sequence.

A tramp, putting his head inside the door of a grocery, asked:

"Please, mister, gi' me a piece o' paper to wrap suthin' in."

A piece was given him; the door closed, but in a second opened again.

"Please gi' me su'thin' to wrap in it."—Judge.

A Twenty-Acre Pond.

A twenty-acre pond bubbled up out of the earth in Center county, Pa., last winter, in twenty minutes. The people round about there thought the foundations of the earth had given away.

Physical Culture for Women.

"I have given up all interest," said intelligent woman in the Providence Journal, "in the movement for the so-called physical culture of women. It is not that I do not believe most heartily in the full and symmetrical development of the body powers, but the whole cult is being perverted to sensualism. The beauty teachers are devoting themselves, not to wholesome training for health, but to making 'visions of loveliness,' with direct regard to their effect on the other sex, and after as rank methods as could ever have been employed in fitting Circassians for the harem. A woman's first interest in physical culture is to fill out her neck, so that she may look better in decollete gown. It's all in a line with the manicure business, which is making very ornamental, but worse than useless hands. It all goes with our heaps of cushions and shaded lights and refinements of perfumes. It's the development of curves and the study of poses and the absolute deification of dainty sensualism. It would be a good plan to let in on the business a little wholesome sunshine and air."

Bank of England Paper.

Every one may not know that the Bank of England notes are made from new white linen cuttings—never from anything that has been worn. So carefully is the paper prepared that even the number of dips into the pulp made by each workman is registered on a dial by machinery, and the sheets are counted and booked to each person through whose hands they pass. They are made at Laverstroke, on the River Whit, in Hampshire, by a family named Portal, descending from a French Huguenot refugee, and have been made by the same family for more than 150 years. They are printed within the building, there being an elaborate arrangement for making them so that each note of the same denomination shall differ in some particular from the other.

Luck and the Emperor.

A gentleman who has traveled in Russia relates the following:

"I remember once when playing ecarte at a ball given by the empress to the late emperor, the latter, who was wandering about, came behind me to watch the game. My adversary and I were both at four, and it was my deal.

"Now," said the emperor, 'let us see whether you can turn up a king.'

"I dealt and then held up the turn-up card, observing, 'Your orders sire, have been obeyed."

"The emperor was greatly astonished and a dozen times afterwards asked me how I managed it and he never would believe that it was a mere hazard, that I had taken the chance of the card being a king."

Effects of Frost on Building Stone.

Experiments on the frost resisting power of natural and artificial building stones have been made with twenty one different kinds of natural building stones, three to six test pieces of each being used. The tensil strength, dry and wet, their capacity for absorbing water, their alternation in volume, tensil strength and behaviour toward water after freezing and thawing twenty-five times and their specific gravity were determined. Out of this number of samples, ranging from limestone to sandstone, only six were found to resist repeated freezing, viz.: One of dolomite, one of diorite and four sandstones. Four other samples were found to resist freezing fairly, but not absolutely; but of forty-one samples of artificial stones similarly tested, only three were found thoroughly unaffected, while eight proved fairly resistant.

Duration of a Lightning Flash.

Until quite recently all of the authorities concurred with each other in the opinion that a lightning flash was instantaneous. Late experiments show that the flash is not infinitesimal, but that it lasts a measurable period of time. This interesting fact was ascertained by setting a camera in rapid vibration and exposing it in a plate so as to receive the impression of the flash. Upon taking out the plates it was found that the impressions seemed widened out on the negative, showing that the negative had been moved during the time the flash was in existence.—St. Louis Republic.

How Tall Chimneys Oscillate

The extent or degree of the oscillation of all chimneys may be exactly taken by a close observation of the shadows they cast upon the ground. An instance to the point is that of a chimney 115 feet high and four feet in diameter externally at the top, near Marseilles, France, the oscillations of which were observed by the shadow durina a high wind to attain a maximum of over 20 inches.

A Yankee Trick.

The king of Siam won't buy shoes which do not squeak, and of course his example is followed by his subjects. A Yankee in business in Singapore has the run of the market, and the way he keeps it is to subject all his stock to a slow heat until the right pitch of squeak is arrived at.

Manufacture of Salt in China.

In China salt, which is a government monopoly, is obtained by the evaporation of the water of the brine wells which abound in certain districts of Sz-chuen. The wells are found about 175 miles from Chung-king, on the bank of an affluent of the Yang tse River, near the flourishing city of Tzu-lin-tsin. The manufacture of salt, which has been carried on here for sixteen hundred to two thousand years, is conducted somewhat as follows, according to a recent Consular Report: By means of a rude iron drill, holes 6 inches in diameter and varying from a few score of feet to 5,000 or 6,000 feet in depth are bored in the rock. The boring sometimes lasts for forty years before brine is reached, and is carried on from generation to generation. When brine is finally found it is drawn up by bullocks in long bamboo tubes by means of a rope working over a huge drum. In the vicinity of the salt wells natural-gas wells are also found, from which gas is supplied to evaporate the brine in large iron caldrons, leaving the pure salt as a deposit. The product of salt in the district is enormous. There are twenty-four gas wells and about a thousand brine wells now in operation, producing annually 200,000 tons of salt, valued at $5,000,000.

The Wandering Albatross.

The biggest of all really powerful flying birds are, I believe, the wandering albatrosses and the South American condor—for the roc I rejected outright as worthy only of the most restricted Arabian and nocturnal ornithology. Seen on the wing, or even with the wings expanded, both these great existing birds have a most majestic and colossal appearance. But feathers in such cases are very deceptive; they make fine birds out of very small bodies. For example, our well known little English swift, which looks so imposing in flight as it passes overhead with pinions poised, is hardly as big when plucked as a man's top thumb joint and weigh only half an ounce. So, too, the albatross, though its expanse of wings is said to exceed that of any other known bird, amounting sometimes to nearly ten feet from tip to tip does not average in weight more than fifteen pounds, which is just exactly the poulterer's statement for my last family Christmas turkey. As for the condor, while he spans from wing to wing some eight feet, his length from beak to tail is only three and a half, and I doubt if he would pluck into anything corresponding to his magnificent outer show—though I am bound to admit that I have never personally tried the unpleasant experiment.

It Is So.

"Mother, the teacher says George Washington never told a lie."

"Well, that's so, Johnny."

"Oh, I don't believe that. I know lots of boys here in town who tell their mothers lies 'most every day and their mothers think they never told a lie either.

High Living.

The effect which living at high altitudes has on the blood of animals has been recently investigated, and the results show that the proportion of oxygen in the blood of men and animals acclimatized there was the same as that of dwellers at lower levels.

A Genuine Big Bug.

The biggest insect of its kind in the world is the Hercules beetle of South America which grows to be six inches in length. It is said whether truthfully or not, that great numbers of these creatures are sometimes seen on the mammoa tree, rasping by working around them with their horns until they cause the juice to flow. This juice they drink to intoxication, and thus fall senseless to the ground.

Absent-Minded Maine Women.

An absent-minded woman in this town started down street the other day and fell flat. In recovering herself she got turned around and started back home. She is a cousin to a woman who started to prepare the evening meal recently, when she sneezed, and upon recovering thought she was "doing up" the supper dishes. She put everything away nicely and sat down for a quiet evening.

New Use of a Waterfall.

The proprietors of 1,500 acres of farms in the Western Pyrenees have applied the power of a neighboring waterfall to the generation of electricity for lighting the property, for working a wine press, and for irrigating the vines. To connect the apparatus requires some sixty-two miles of wire.

Just Plain Snakes.

A Pennsylvania says he knows of a spot where at least 5,000 serpents are bunched together for the winter. There are no fancy snakes among them, but just common, every-day snakes, such as blue racers and rattlesnakes, and he asks no particular credit for his discovery.

According to a German authority it has been found that zinc will rapidly corrode when in contract with brickwork. To prevent this, roofing-felt is placed between the zinc and the brickwork.

The Air's Transparency.

Unlike fog, haze commonly occurs during an unusually dry state of the lower stratum of air. In considering its cause, it has been suggested that the small quantity of nontranspaient matter required to produce the dimming effect should always be borne in mind. If the eye can observe the change that comes over a drop of water when the fifty millionth of a gram of fuchsine is introduced, possibly a weight of water or dust not much greater would suffice for visibility in a column of air 1,000,000 feet long. The air is at all times charged with dust particles to a degree difficult to realize.

The purest air tested by Mr. Atkins when making his measurements on the top of Ben Nevis contained about 34,000 dust particles to each cubic inch, which would give 35,232,000 particles to every cubic foot, or 35,532,000,000 a horizontal column of 1,000 feet. This being the case, it is manifest that a condensation upon a small portion of these or a momentary abstraction by electric attraction would suffice to produce the optical effect called "haz" or "haziness".—St. Louis Republic.

Music of the Spheres.

The origin of this everyday phrase is sufficiently interesting to even bear retelling to those that already know it. Pythagoras, the Greek philosopher, while experimenting on the vibrations of tight drawn strings discovered that strings of certain lengths produced notes. He then illogically connected the planets known at that time with musical notes for the reason merely that the radii of the seven spheres, in which, according to then existing notions, the planets were set in length and therefore (?) produced different notes. These notes he dubbed the "music of the spheres." This music was of not supposed to be caused by the friction of spheres in the sockets in which they were set as is now currently thought, but was produced by the vibration of their unequal radii.—New York Recorder.

The Young of the Sea Devil.

You may find in the sea devil a curious illustration of nature's system for adjusting reproduction. The cod lays several hundred thousand eggs at a spawning, because nearly all of them must necessarily be lost while floating on the waves and those which hatch are mostly devoured. But the sea devil, which produces but a single young one at a time retains the latter in its belly until the infant creature is from four to six feet in length, so that when born it is able to take care of itself and is in no danger of being destroyed.—Interview in Washington Star.

In Cases of Bleeding.

Wet tea leaves or scrapings of sole leather will stop bleeding.

If the blood is bright and comes in jets, apply firm pressure upon the artery above the cut nearest the heart.

An obstinate case of nose-bleeding may be stopped by bathing the hands for a half an hour in cold water.

If ignorant of the location of vessels press with the finger or a piece of cloth directly under the wound.

If the blood comes in a steady stream from a vein apply pressure just above the cut furthest from the heart.

If the severing of an artery press the point firmly with the finger until a blood clot is formed.

For a slight cut let the blood flow for half a minute, then dip in cold water or apply ice. Bandage if necessary.

If bleeding is from the leg the artery in the groin must be pressed very forcibly with three fingers aided by the weight of the body.

Bleeding from an external wound or from the nostrils can be checked by the use of powdered alum, which coagulates the blood.

Bleeding from the stomach can can generally be checked by lying on the back and taking occasional swallows of iced water or lemonade.

The following treatment for bleeding from the mouth, throat or lungs is recommended: Strict rest in bed with the head raised light diet and ice-cold drinks.

A Belled Buzzard.

A buzzard with a bell about its neck was found dead in the cornfield of Cornelius H. Shipley, near Gist, about six miles from Westminister, a few days ago. A small bell was attached to its neck by a wire. On the tongue or clapper of the bell was the Roman numeral I and the letter D. For several years past a buzzard, carrying a bell in the manner thus described, has been seen in many and widly separated places in the western counties of Maryland. Whether this is the same bird is not known.—Baltimore Sun.

A dog at Bern crept into a counting house when the owner's back was turned, and after stealthily appropriating 250 francs in notes, scampered off with them and laid them at his own masters feet.

An instrument called the haematokrit, based on centrifugal action has been invented for determining the volume of corpuscles present in the blood.

An Interesting people.

Of all the native peoples that [illegible] in North America, none is rich[er] folklore than the Pueblo Indi[ans] New Mexico, who are, I believe, [the] to the largest of the native [race] in the United States. They numb[er] 000 souls. They have nineteen [villages] (called pueblos, also) in this [territory] and seven in Arizona; and each [village] little outlying colonies. They are [small] cities in size, it is true, for the [largest] (Zuni) has only 1,500 people, and [the] smallest only about 100, but cities [they] are, nevertheless.

And each city, with its fields, is a republic—twenty-six of the [smallest] and perhaps the oldest, republics in the world, for they were already such at the first European eyes saw [them]. Each has its governor, its council, sheriffs, its war captains, and other officials who are elected annually; its unwritten but unalterable, which is more respected and better enforced than the laws of any American community, its permanent and very comfortable houses, and its broad fields, confirmed first by Spain and later by patents of the United States.

The architecture of the Pueblos is quaint and characteristic. In some pueblos they are as many as five stories in height—built somewhat in the shape of an enormous terraced pyramid. The Pueblos along the Rio Grande, however, have felt the influence of Mexican customs, and their houses have but one and two stories. All the buildings, including the huge, quaint church, which each pueblo has, are made of stone plastered with adobe mud, or of great sun dried bricks of adobe. They are the most comfortable dwellings in the southwest—cool in summer and warm in winter.

The Pueblos are divided into seven tribes, each speaking a quite distinct language of its own. Isleta, the quaint village where I live, in an Indian land with Indian neighbors and under Indian laws, is the southernmost of the pueblos, the next largest of them all and the chief city of the Tewan stock. All the languages of the Pueblos are exceedingly difficult to learn.

Besides the cities now inhabited are ruins of about 1,500 other pueblos—some of them the noblest ruins in the country—dot the brown valleys and rocky mesa tops of New Mexico. All these ruins are of stone, and extremely interesting. The Indian savages by whom they were surrounded made necessary the abandonment of hundreds of pueblos.

The Pueblo Indians have for [the] two centuries given almost no [trouble] to the European sharers of the [land] main, but their wars of defense [against] the savage tribes who surrounded [them] completely, with the Apaches, Comanches and Utes, lasted until very few years ago. They are [brave] fighters for their homes, but prefer honorable peace. They are not [warlike] but industrious—tilling their [fields] tending their stock and keeping all affairs in order.

The women own the houses and contents, and do not work outside the men control the fields and crops. An unhappy home is almost an unknown thing among them, and the universal affection of parents for children and respect of children for parents extraordinary. I have never seen a child unkindly treated, a parent slighted or a playmate abused in all my long and intimate acquaintance with the Pueblos.—C. F. Lummis in St. Nicholas.

Catching Terrapin.

In the shoal waters along the south of Cape Henlopen terrapin are caught in various ways. Dredges are dragged along in the wake of a sailing boat to pick them up. Nets stretched across some narrow arm of river or bay entangle the feet of any stray terrapin in their meshes, but these require the constants attendance of the fishermen to save the catch from drowning. In winter, in the deeper water, the terrapin rise from their muddy quarters and bask on sunny days and crawl along the bottom. They are then taken by tongs, their whereabouts being often betrayed by bubbles.

Turtles will rise at any noise. Usually the fisherman only claps his hands, though each hunter has his own method of attracting the terrapin. One fisherman whom I saw uttered a queer guttural noise that seemed to rise from the throat.

Whatever the noise, all turtle within hearing—whether terrapin or "mud"—will put their heads above the water. Both are welcome and are quickly taken to the marketmen. The snapper soon disappears and disappears, leaving only a ripply, and the hunter can tell by the approaching usually takes him by the tail. The terrapin, on the contrary, is quick, and will descend in an instant, so that a hand net is useless unless he happens to come up very near. If he is near enough the man jumps on him. The time for hunting is an hour at either sunrise or sunset.—St. Nicholas.

The habitual fisherman of the harbor say that the recent [dredging] motion there caused all the terrapin to strike out for deep water, and that they are slow about returning.

The French chemists, who [a few] months ago succeeded in making [diamonds] rubies have now overcome all difficulties and can make them of very large dimensions.